

# AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

46th Year

CHICAGO, ILL., SEPT. 27, 1906

No. 39



EXTRACTING-HOUSE OF M. H. MENDLESON.

(Mr. M. is one of the most extensive honey-producers of Southern California. Notice the pipe that conveys the honey from the extracting-house to the storage-tanks. As one tank becomes full, the pipe can be changed to another. In the foreground is a pile of extracted honey in 60-pound cans, boxed, ready for market.)

# American Bee Journal



PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
**GEORGE W. YORK & COMPANY**  
 334 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

## IMPORTANT NOTICES.

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### Objects of the Association.

- 1st.—To promote the interests of its members.
- 2d.—To protect and defend its members in their lawful rights.
- 3d.—To enforce laws against the adulteration of honey.

Annual Membership Dues, \$1.00.

General Manager and Treasurer—  
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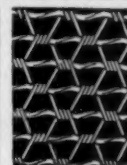


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Our prices for 1906 are the lowest to the National Bee-Keepers' Association. Write us.

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Mention Bee Journal when writing.



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*whose music is sung around the globe*

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The Epworth is so beautiful—so rich and sweet in tone—so easy to play—so reasonable in price, that it needs no agent or salesman.

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[Cut this out and mail as directed today, or write same on postal]

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Write name of paper on this line

My name \_\_\_\_\_

Postoffice \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_

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And last from 5 to 21 years

OTISVILLE, PA., Jan. 18, 1904.

Dear Sir:—I have tried almost everything in the smoker line; 3 in the last 3 years. In short if I want any more smokers your new style is good enough for me. I thank the editor of Review for what he said of it. Those remarks induced me to get mine. **FRED FODNER,**

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T. F. BINGHAM Farwell, Mich.

Sent on receipt of price per mail

1.50. 1.10. 1.00. 90c. 65c—per mail.

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# American Bee Journal

Does it sometimes appear to you that you should save a small percentage by ordering your bee-supplies from the firm quoting the **lowest** price? Notice what Mr. Tough says about preferring ours at our price rather than have the goods he received, even if they had cost him nothing. Our goods and prices are right.

Yours very truly,

THE A. I. ROOT CO.



Chicago, June 12<sup>th</sup> 06.

A. I. Root Co.  
Medina Ohio.

Gentlemen, I have just finished unpacking the last box of supplies and must say they are very satisfactory. The frames especially are extra fine, and I am just wondering how I was so foolish as buy the thousands I already have from that other firm after seeing yours I have made up my mind that I would much rather buy yours than take theirs for a gift. This is no jolly but the simple truth.

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Dealers at remote points can not always make the same prices and discounts that we do at Medina, but are able to do so in many cases. Correspond with such dealers direct on these matters.

THE A. I. ROOT CO.





(Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago as Second-Class Mail-Matter.)

Published Weekly at \$1.00 a Year, by George W. York & Co., 334 Dearborn Street.

GEORGE W. YORK, Editor

CHICAGO, ILL., SEPTEMBER 27, 1906

Vol. XLVI—No. 39

## Editorial Notes and Comments

### Feeding Glucose to Bees

We have received the following, in reply to a request made recently in these columns in regard to feeding glucose to bees:

Mr. Ernest W. Reid, on page 701, wants to know if any one has succeeded in getting bees to eat glucose. I fed some to my bees in July, and they ate it all right. I bought the stuff for 1 cent per pound, with which to experiment. It was during a very dry spell that I fed about 50 pounds. I made a syrup and fed in the open air about 200 yards from the hives. It was at a time when there was nothing to get from the flowers. The syrup was made by adding water and heating it until it was all dissolved. I did not feed enough for the bees to store any in the supers. I do not think they would store any of it, for I tried to get them to eat glucose at a time when there was nectar in the flowers, but they would not touch it. MISSOURI.

As bees do not take enough glucose to store in the supers for surplus, there is really no excuse for talking about the matter. If they will eat only enough to keep them alive, the feeding of glucose has no bearing at all on the question of honey for market.

Chicago has at present a Chief Food Inspector who is stirring up things considerably in the line of adulterated food products. In a recent issue of the Chicago Record-Herald he gave a list of such articles as he had discovered were adulterated, among them being the following:

"Honey in comb—80 percent glucose. Glucose is fed to the bees and they put it in the comb and seal it up."

We at once wrote to Mr. Murray, the inspector, asking him for the authority for the statement concerning comb honey. Up to this time we have received no reply from him. If his statements regarding other supposed adulterated food articles have no more foundation than the one about comb honey being

80 percent glucose, he is not to be depended upon at all. If bees can not be induced to use more than enough glucose to keep them alive, how foolish it is to talk about 80 percent glucose in comb honey.

Some years ago, Mr. France, the General Manager of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, made some experiments in feeding glucose to bees, and utterly failed in getting them to take enough worth mentioning.

There are a lot of foolish folks in this world that talk nonsense, just because they know nothing about the subject on which they attempt to speak. More harm is done by such utterances than can ever be undone. It is much like saying that comb honey was once manufactured, because a little deep-cell comb foundation was made. Deep-cell comb foundation is not honey at all, although it may appear to be something like empty honey-comb. There is a world of difference between *honey-comb* and *comb honey*. And yet, recently, when the matter of deep-cell comb foundation was referred to, it was mentioned as if it were perfect comb honey, made by machinery. And while the thing was exceedingly misleading, the worst of it all was that it was written by a small bee-keeper who imagined he was doing a great thing in the interest of truth! Fortunately the statement appeared in a somewhat obscure publication. But it may be dug up some time and quoted with great gusto as being indisputable evidence that comb honey was really manufactured by machinery, when it never has been, and very likely never will be so produced. Comb honey is the product of bees only.

### Freight-Rates on Honey

Mr. D. G. Little, of Iowa, asks concerning freight-rates on honey as follows: "Will you

please give, in the American Bee Journal, the classification of freight-rates on comb and extracted honey. I have been told by the agent here that comb honey is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times 1st Class, and extracted in cans is double 1st Class. Is this right?"

On receipt of Mr. Little's letter we requested the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co. to furnish us with the information desired. In response they sent us a leaf of their freight-rate book, from which we copy this:

#### HONEY.

In pails, and in cans N. O. S.	D 1
In cans, boxed.	4
In flat-top jacketed cans, completely enclosed in wood.	4
In cans, crated.	3
In glass jars, boxed.	2
In glass tumblers, boxed.	2
In kegs.	4
In barrels or casks.	4
In boxes, N. O. S.	1
In boxes, with glass fronts exposed.	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Granulated, in pails, boxed.	2

In the foregoing, it will be seen that comb honey in glass-front shipping-cases is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times the 1st Class; extracted honey in cans, boxed, is 4th Class, and in pails and cans, N. O. S. ("Not Otherwise Specified"), double 1st Class. This seems entirely inconsistent, for if the glass fronts are exposed the contents can be seen, and thus cause the freight-handlers to use more care than if the comb was entirely out of sight. Of course, beekeepers do not make the freight classifications and rates, so they have to abide by the rulings of the railroads.

### Limiting Drones of Poor Stock

Trouble again in the editorial family of the American Bee Journal. Dr. Miller writes:

Mr. Hasty, referring to my advice on page 489, to keep all drone-comb out of black colonies, says on page 639: "Practically, you can't keep a rousing colony of bees from rearing some drones if they want 'em." How much chance is there for drones if you cut out every cell of drone-comb and put in its place patches of worker-comb? You can use old worker-comb for patches, and I have never known bees to change old worker-comb to drone-comb, no matter how badly they wanted drones. Or, if you slice the heads off sealed drone-brood every 3 weeks, what chance is there for drones? But not every one would be likely to take the trouble, and if that's what he means when he puts in that

# American Bee Journal

"practically," then I agree with him that there will be likely to be some drones.

He then continues: "And the few they do succeed in getting, will do more mischief—meet more queens—than ten times the number of ordinarily-reared drones would do, on account of being pampered and treated at home much as the queen is treated." As he esteems that "the straight truth on a rather important subject," I wish he would tell us how he *knows* it to be true. I wish, too, that he would say what he thinks the right advice in the premises; for so far he is only tearing down without building anything better. Perhaps, also, Mr. Editor, you would do a little figuring for us, helping to a decision as to what is wise practise. C. C. MILLER.

If that desire for "a little figuring" implies that Dr. Miller thinks it is a matter of mathematics pure and simple, he is very much mistaken. The only chance for any "figuring" in the case seems to come from that "10 times"—the few husky, pampered drones doing "10 times" as much mischief as the drones of better quality reared in larger numbers. That is, 100 pampered drones will meet more queens than 1000 unpampered ones. Then, to meet the case, why not in-

crease the number of unpampered ones—pit 2000 unpampered against the 100 pampered, and there you are; odds in favor of the unpampered drones of better stock. But something besides mere figures comes in. If it be a matter of swiftness of flight, then numbers do not count at all; for the swiftest drone will win, and if he is the swiftest in the field, he will win just as easy against a million rivals as against one.

That being the case, why not reverse the practise, limiting the number of drones in best colonies, so they will be pampered into sure winners! But there comes the troublesome question as to whether we know that the few drones in a colony are fed any better than a larger number? Some will be just troublesome enough to ask, "Are not ordinarily-reared drones fed all they want? And if pampered, does not pampering tend to sluggishness rather than activity?"

Plainly it is not a clear case of "figuring," and the whole question is handed back to the two disputants.

Lewis Deegan, another convert, has been given great relief.

A prominent business man of Pottstown, who has suffered for years, was stung eight times by Pratt's golden clover bees, which are the kind exclusively used for the rheumatic cure.

Mr. Mosteller says he will now begin to charge a fee for his bees' stings, the same as regular doctors do for their services. He says it will be more profitable than producing honey.

Of course, to the older bee-keepers the above paragraphs do not convey anything new or startling. It has been known for years that in certain cases persons who have been afflicted with rheumatism were helped by being stung by bees. We have never heard of any one who was permanently cured by a dose or two of bee-stings, however. There is a remedy used by the medical fraternity which is made of the drops of liquid that accompany bee-stings. It is prescribed for rheumatic troubles. We believe it is called "Apis Mellif." It is made by drug manufacturers who buy bees for the purpose of extracting the stings in order to get the liquid referred to. Sometimes certain drug manufacturers give an order to a bee-keeper for a large number of bee-stings each year to be extracted by the bee-keeper himself, and sent to the manufacturers.

It perhaps is something of a joke to say that the stings of a certain kind of bees are more likely to effect a cure of rheumatism than stings from any other bees. It is more than likely that the effect would be the same, no matter from what variety of honey-bees the stings were received.

If it should be clearly demonstrated that bee-stings are a reliable cure for rheumatism, the remedy can be obtained very easily and cheaply. As to charging a fee for bee-stings, and thus make more than by producing honey—well, that may be an open question. Of course, it may possibly be true during a very poor honey season, or with but 1 or 2 colonies of bees.

Mr. P. J. Doll, of John Doll & Son, proprietors of the Minnesota Bee-Keepers' Supply Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., called at this office last week. His firm is planning an increase and improvement in their equipment and facilities for turning out bee-supplies. They have made wonderful progress during the past few years, and will soon be able to class themselves with the larger concerns in the business. In fact, their success so far has been phenomenal.

**The Bee and Honey Exhibit** at the Interstate Fair, held at Sioux City, Iowa, Sept. 10 to 15, is reported to be the finest ever held in the West. There were about 1½ tons of honey on exhibition, and although not large the exhibit was complete in every way. Mr. R. A. Morgan, of Vermillion, S. Dak., was the superintendent. We expect soon to publish a photograph of the exhibit with a complete detailed description.

**Wiring Frames.**—Dr. G. Bohrer sends the following correction:

"My method of wiring frames is described and illustrated on page 770. But instead of saying that the upper and lower wires are 1½ inches from the bottom and top bars, it says ¼ inch."

## Miscellaneous News - Items

Mr. E. L. Hall, of St. Joseph, Mich., dropped in to see us while in Chicago lately. He also brought with him a basket of the most delicious Bartlett pears as a donation for the home table of the Editor and wife. Many thanks, Mr. Hall. Call again!

Mr. M. M. Baldridge, of St. Charles, Ill., gave this office a pleasant call recently. Mr. B. is one of the oldest bee-keepers in this country. He was a contributor to the columns of the American Bee Journal in its first volume, in 1861, and has been keeping bees, and writing occasionally, ever since.

Mr. James A. Green, of Grand Junction, Colo., wrote us Sept. 15, as follows:

"Although the first part of the season did not amount to much, some of my apiaries have been doing very well for the past month, and I will harvest a full honey crop."

Mr. Green is an inspector of apiaries as well as an extensive bee-keeper, as most of our readers know.

**His "Honey" Accounted For.**—Mr. Stadler Menhall, of Louisiana, sends us the following, which, although referring somewhat to the sisters, may appear in this department, as we have not asked Miss Wilson's permission to include it in here:

A New Hampshire newspaper man, who is very fond of honey, visited a near-by city, and at one of the hotels he was served with some delicious honey. He enjoyed it so much that he told his wife all about it when he returned home.

On his next trip to the city she accompanied

him. They visited the same hotel, and when the noon meal was served, he said to his wife he hoped they had some more of the honey.

It did not appear, however, and beckoning to a waiter, he said: "Say, Sam, where is my honey?"

He was almost paralyzed when that worthy grinned and replied: "She doan work here no more, boss; she done got a job at the silk mill."

The wife received a handsome new dress before they returned home, after making a solemn promise not to tell the story.

Mr. W. D. Soper, of Jackson, Mich., received seven 1st premiums, five 2d premiums, and two 3d premiums on bees and honey at the recent Michigan State Fair. This would seem to be a very good record. We will be pleased to receive reports of exhibits and premiums at Fairs, for publication. Also, if photographs of exhibits have been taken, we would like to have them for use in the American Bee Journal.

### Bee-Stings a Cure for Rheumatism.

—We have received the following from L. C. Medkiff, of New Jersey, which appeared in a Philadelphia newspaper recently, reported by an out-of-town correspondent:

J. H. Mosteller, a large bee-keeper of this section, is being besieged by numerous persons for the use of his bees for the cure of rheumatism.

Councilman Howard Buchanan was the first to try the new remedy, and the results were so satisfactory that a number of other persons have followed suit.

John Anthony has been given such great relief by being stung that he has dispensed with his crutches.





## Bee-Keeping vs. Other Rural Pursuits

BY G. M. DOOLITTLE

Picking up a farming paper lately, I ran across an article which set me to thinking along a little different line from which I usually write for the bee-papers. And as I thought, I said to myself, "Why would it not be a good idea to write out those thoughts for the American Bee Journal?" The result was this:

A part of what I found reads as follows: "If bees are handled rightly, there is a very big profit in them in comparison to other stock on the farm." That sounds very much as we used to talk a third of a century ago, when honey brought readily from 25 to 30 cents a pound. And because some of us would talk that way, a few who did not like such talk for fear of lowering the price of honey, told us that we were hired by the bee-papers so to talk that their subscription list might be boomed; but, if we had any sense at all, we would stop that kind of boomerang, as it would cause an over-production of honey, and the result would be the ruination of our business. And so we stopped, but not because there was an over-production of honey, for there can be no over-production of honey as long as millions of mouths are "watering" for the same without being able to bring the honey in contact with their mouths, for some reason which it seems impossible for the apiarists of the world to solve.

If it were possible for these "watering mouths" to consume our product, the shortage of supply would be twice the amount now produced, for there is not one pound at present produced to where 3 pounds would be consumed were the masses as free to eat all the honey they desired, as they are to eat meat, bread, butter, etc. And it seems to me that they would thus consume, if our product could be rightly gotten before them.

But now my thoughts turn, and I want to look a moment at the profit in bee-keeping as compared with other kinds of farming. There are scores and hundreds of farmers who are worth from \$50,000 to \$500,000, say nothing about some of the land magnates who control millions of acres of our land with an income from it of hundreds of thousands of dollars a year; but have we a single bee-keeper in the United States who has accumulated even the lowest of the figures given, from his bees? If we have such an one, it has never so appeared before the world. The most known to have been accumulated by any one from the

apiary was \$22,000, which, it was said, that pioneer in bee-keeping, Adam Grimm, was worth at his death. No! No!! there is no "big profit" in the bee-business. But when it comes to a fascinating, health-giving, and enjoyable pursuit, which will give any energetic man or woman a comfortable living, our pursuit need take no back seat for anything in the world.

At this moment my eyes chanced to fall upon the following in one of the bee-papers which I picked up while meditating, and as the same is somewhat in harmony with my thoughts at this time, I will give that, and my thoughts thereon:

"If you expect to make a success of the business, you *must have a real love for it*. If you don't think enough of your bees to take and read a bee-paper, and read one or more of the good textbooks that are published on bees, and then put into practise what you read, the sooner you get out of the business, the better off you will be"—all of which I suppose was intended to be included by the writer above quoted in the words, "If bees are handled rightly." This is just the way I have written and talked for years, and I believe every word of it, for unless such love is at the bottom of the whole thing, bee-keeping can not become a "fascinating, health-giving, and enjoyable pursuit," without which there is no success.

But suppose a man or woman has no such love for bee-keeping, and so takes the advice given, and "gets out," so as to be better off. Where is such a person going, and what business is he going into to make a success? "To one which he loves," is the answer usually given. But thousands upon thousands do not *love* any calling in life. What is to be done with them? Will they not make as good bee-keepers as they will anything else?

Further on this writer tells me that "bee-keepers are born, and not made." Well, if this is so, what is the use of giving any instruction to any except those who are "born" bee-keepers? Why was he writing about reading, posting up, cultivating a love for our pursuit, etc., if *all* bee-keepers are always "born" instead of made or cultivated?

I take the ground that if any person will only put forth the energy necessary to make a success of any calling in life, that person will learn to *love* that calling, whatever it may be. I believe it impossible to put forth a true, manly effort on anything, without learning to live the thing the effort is expended upon; and loving the same will cause a greater effort to be put

upon it, thus giving more love, and so on till the thing is an assured success.

The trouble is that we have so many half-hearted people amongst us, and those who seem to think that the "world owes them a living" anyhow. They start at something in a don't-care sort of way, and when success does not crown their half-hearted efforts, they conclude that they have mistaken their calling, or were not "born" for such a pursuit, so change to something else which gives no better results for their half-hearted service. Then they change again, and keep changing, till at the end of life the whole thing has been a miserable failure.

My advice is to *choose* some calling in life, and then put forth enough of the *right kind of effort* to cause a love for the calling, when nineteen out of every twenty will succeed. And if you choose bee-keeping, the same will be no exception to the rule.

Borodino, N. Y.

## Queens Entering the Wrong Hive

BY DR. G. BOHRER

Dr. Miller and Mr. Root recently discussed the above question in Gleanings, and refer to language used on former occasions in treating the same subject. Without quoting the language of either, I will state at once that, as far as my observation extends concerning young, as well as old, queens entering other than the hive to which they of right belong, and being accepted or rejected by the inmates, is a matter that does not seem to be governed by any fixed rule. That some queens are accepted by strange bees on their return from their bridal trip, whether the hive be occupied by an old, middle-aged or a young queen, is a fact; and that a fertile and laying queen at the head of a colony has been accepted, and the occupant superseded by her, I know to be true.

In 1869 (I think it was), I purchased a fine queen from Mr. Langstroth, and reared a few queens from her that season. I put her into winter quarters with one of my strongest colonies, and wintered them in the cellar. In April following, after they had been returned to the summer stand, I passed the hive one day and found my fine queen lying dead on the alighting-board of the hive. On opening the hive I found black bees and a black queen on perfect terms of peace with the Italians.

Upon enquiring of a neighbor, I learned that a weak and starved-out colony of his black bees had deserted their hive on the day previous to the discovery of the loss of my fine queen. The black queen was, of course, not burdened with eggs, while the Italian queen she destroyed was laying eggs quite freely. The bees in this case left to the queen the matter as to which should head the colony. The Italian queen in this case was reared the year before, so that she was not any older than the black queen, and possibly not as old, as I do not know just when the latter was reared. Her being lighter and more active than the Italian queen, on account of not being burdened with



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eggs, was in all probability the true cause of her ability to destroy the Italian queen.

As to why the Italian colony permitted the black colony to enter their hive on terms of peace is a matter that I can not account for, farther than to say that in this case it actually occurred, and that I regard it as a real occurrence, and not in strict harmony with the law that governs the honey-bees.

Some seasons I have had bees accept queens that had just emerged from their cells, and last year I could not get them to accept a virgin queen at all. Why this difference in the willingness of bees to accept a virgin queen as soon as hatched, one season, and flatly refusing to do so some other season, is an unsolved problem; or, at any rate, no one has yet pointed out the true reason as to why such difference in the temper of bees is made manifest.

One time, when I was in Mr. Langstroth's apiary at Oxford, Ohio, an Italian queen emerged from a cell just at the moment he opened the hive to see if the queen had come out, as he was expecting her to emerge at any time. He removed her at once, placing her upon a comb covered with strange bees. The hive he placed her in was closed immediately, and in about half an hour we looked to see how she had been received, and found she was moving about leisurely among the bees. This, he told me, he often did when he had such a place for a young queen, and I judged it to be a fact that bees would invariably accept queens just hatched, from any colony. But experience has taught me that there are many exceptions to this rule, if a rule we may properly term it. I am of the opinion that when there is a free flow of honey, bees are more liable to hurt a strange queen than they are when there is little or no honey to be collected.

Lyons, Kans.

## Methods of Queen-Introduction

BY DR. J. H. HEAGY

After some years of experience in handling the honey-bee—35, to be more accurate—I have concluded that the scent factor is the prime factor in introducing new queens in established colonies, rendered queenless by accident, or purposely, so as to enable the apiarist to inject new blood and new life in his apiary through the introduction of thoroughbred queens.

The common method—the method advocated by queen-breeders universally—is to render the colony queenless, then insert in the hive the cage containing the new queen and a few bees that accompany her, preferably between the middle frames and midway of the frames, there leaving it until the bees eat a tunnel through the candy and thus liberate the queen. To those who have tried this plan, it is unnecessary to say that often—too often—the results are either immediate death to the queen, or, if not at once, the bees may accept her for a few days, or until she commences to lay, and then kill

her and rear a queen to suit themselves. This occurs so often, indeed, that a great many apiarists frequently blame the queen-breeder for sending a queen badly mated, or one mated with an inferior drone, when the real truth of the matter is this, that the bees accepted the introduced queen for a few days only, and, as soon as laying commenced, they balled her, and smothered her to death, or may, indeed, have at once stung her to death and carried her out of the hive. So that the new queen is one of their own rearing, and not the introduced queen at all.

This is especially liable to occur in apiaries where the bees are not looked after very carefully, or in the yard of the novice, even the old, experienced apiarist may be fooled in the same manner and "cuss" the breeder for sending inferior stock, when the above has been the reason for poor stock "showing up" after he has introduced a superior queen.

Now, my manner of introduction does away with all this risk, because in following my rules for introduction you remove the cause of the killing, and the cause is the extraneous scent on bees and cage you employed in the introduction. The queen may have been in the cage over a queenless colony for some time prior to mailing to you, and acquired the scent of the bees in that way; or the cage may have had several queens in it at various times, and even been in two or more colonies, and so have acquired the scent of some two or three, or several colonies. When introduced, their scents act on the nervous and enraged bees much as a red rag acts on a mad bull. The bees, rendered fierce by the removal of their gentle mother, are ready, and even hunting, for trouble, and the moment the cage is thrust within the hive, they fall on it in their blind, unreasoning rage and would tear it to pieces if able to do so. They at once commence to tunnel through the candy to liberate the queen. The moment they penetrate to her they at once kill the enclosed bees, drive her out into the hive, ball and smother her at once, or, perhaps, sting her to death!

The method of introduction which I have evolved after losing some very fine queens, is this: On receipt of a queen from the mail, prepare a fine camel's-hair brush—one such as is made in a quill-holder. Cut it to a fine point and lay aside until ready to use it. Also have warm water handy. Remove the queen, catch her by the wings, and after wetting the camel's-hair brush, gently brush her all over with it, underside as well as back, wings, thorax, and every available portion of her. So soon as you have completed the "royal bath," place the queen in a new cage—one that has never held bees before—indeed, one that has never been near a colony is the only one to employ.

After placing the queen in the new cage, go to the queenless colony to which you wish to introduce her, catch a dozen young bees just hatched out, place these in the cage along with the queen, and insert the cage and contained bees in the hive, preferably between the middle frames, and about

half way down the comb. Push the frames together to hold the cage if the bees cluster on it; shut the hive, and don't disturb it for 5 days.

At your next visit to the colony, you will find the queen alive and laying for all she is worth, contented, and the bees well satisfied with her.

I have tried the above plan many times, and always successfully. Indeed, I have treated a queen as above, going all over her with the warm water, and at once liberate her in a colony that was mostly old bees; they accepted her, and she is to-day the head of that same colony. If old bees will accept a queen, young bees will also do so, for it is the old bees that always make the trouble.

Black Lick, Pa.

## Queen-Cell Cups from Drone-Comb

BY W. C. GATHRIGHT

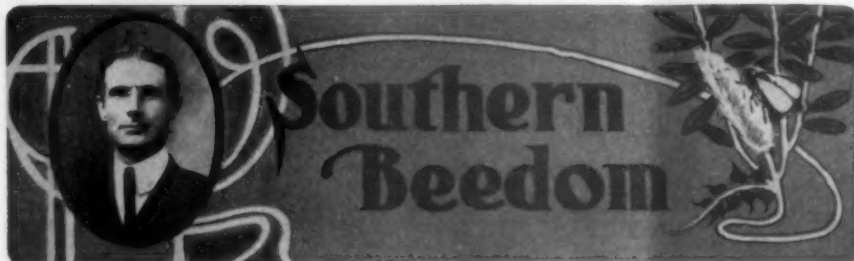
I wish to endorse the plan of getting queen-cell cups from drone-comb, as given by L. B. Smith, on page 701. I have practised this plan with perfect success. Last year I changed to the plan of using strips of worker-comb, destroying larvæ in 2 cells, and leaving one, so as to get room to cut the cells apart. The main reason for changing to this plan was to avoid having to transfer larvæ, but this season finds me using the drone-cell cups again. The bees seem to accept them more promptly. Often with the strips of worker-comb the bees would only start 2 or 3 cells out of 20 larvæ given them, but with the drone-cells I often have every cell built out.

But what prompted me to write this was to find out if Mr. Smith uses a queenless colony to get them started. I always do, but to get a colony queenless I do not go to a colony and remove its queen. I take the super off my cell-building colony, bees and all, with the excluder nailed to the bottom, and set on a bottom-board. I do this in the evening, and by the next morning they are ready to build cells. In about 24 hours this super is placed back on the hive from which it was taken, and the cells are finished over the colony having a laying queen below.

Another little item I have found very essential, is that after the drone-cells are waxed to the cell-bar, and the cells cut back about half their length, I place them in a queenless colony *without* larvæ for at least 2 hours, and at the end of that time I find them all worked over, the edges smoothed and the bottoms polished until they fairly shine. When in this condition, the bees will accept almost every cell, and start feeding the larvæ at once. It is useless to use comb that has been out of the hive even a short time, for there is an accumulation of fine dust in the bottom of the cells, and the bees will not have them unless they are clean.

It has also been my experience that to prime the cell-cups with royal jelly is of no use. The bees always remove it, though for what cause I never could understand.

Fillmore, Calif., Aug. 27.



Conducted by LOUIS H. SCHOLL, New Braunfels, Tex.

## Bees that Mourn Loss of Queen

There seem to be two classes of bees in a bee-hive that pay little or no attention to the removal of the queen; that is, very young bees and old field-bees.

Bees under 4 days old will hardly take notice of a queen being removed. It seems to be the middle-aged or nurse bees that mourn the loss of the queen most. I believe it is a fact that bees that mourn the loss of their queen most are, as a rule, the best cell-builders. I have had some colonies of pure Italians that you could not detect from the outside appearance that they were queenless. Such colonies invariably prove poor cell-builders.

### QUEENS MATING MORE THAN ONCE.

The writer believes that it is not a very unusual thing for a young queen to meet the drone, or male bee, two or three times before becoming impregnated. I have just had a case of that kind. On July 13, I saw a young queen make the third trip from a nucleus, the last time showing signs of having met the drone. On the 16th, I opened this nucleus to cage the queen to take to an out-yard, but found neither queen nor eggs. So I decided the bees had destroyed her, and was about giving them another cell when I saw what I took to be a queen alight at the entrance of the nucleus, and on investigating I found it to be the queen, and she showed plain evidence of having met the drone again. I have witnessed the same thing once or twice before.

### BOUNTIFUL RAINS IN TEXAS.

We have at last had bountiful rains all over this State. Bee-keepers generally have been expecting a good honey-flow from sumac and fall flowers. The sumac blooms in August. The worst trouble is in getting the bees strong enough to take advantage of this flow, which is less than 3 weeks off from the time when bees are in a weak condition.

### TOLERATING OLD QUEENS.

I can't understand why so many bee-keepers pay so little attention to the kind of queens that are at the head of their colonies—I mean their age. At least half the bee-keepers of my acquaintance pay no attention to the age of their queens, just allowing the bees to supersede them when they please. If I didn't know how to rear queens by the latest methods, I would remove those old queens and allow the bees to rear a queen to their own liking,

believing that a young queen, poorly reared, is better than an old one.

### PRaising THEIR OWN HOBBIES.

I could never understand why some otherwise good writers seldom write except to praise their sectional brood-chamber hives, and their system of management. A bee-keeping neighbor of mine, not long since, told me he always skipped a certain man's department in one of the monthly bee-papers because, he said, "I don't expect to find anything except stuff of that kind." I believe I more than half-way

agree with him. If we *must* have such as that, would it not be better to have it on the advertising pages rather than in the reading columns?

### WHY SUCH DIFFERENCE IN COLONIES?

Here is something I should like to get Doolittle, Dr. Miller, or Stachelhausen to take hold of: Say hive No. 24 has a good, strong colony of bees in it. They always fly strong, and are strong in numbers, and if I want a frame of honey for any purpose, I always find it in this colony, if it is to be had in the yard; and yet the queen of this colony seldom has brood in more than 5 Langstroth frames.

Here is No. 30 standing not a rod away, with the queen occupying double the number of combs with brood, and yet they are little if any stronger in working power than No. 24; and if the season turns out poor, I have to call on No. 24 to supply No. 30 with honey for winter, yet No. 30 always flies strong, and seems to work fully as hard as No. 24, but doesn't seem to accumulate in either stores or working force as they should. Who has not noticed this? L. B. SMITH.

Rescue, Tex.



The "Old Reliable" as seen through New and Unreliable Glasses,  
By E. E. HASTY, Sta. B. Rural, Toledo, Ohio.

### CAN'T BUILD COMB AFTER JULY.

Those North Carolina bees that can't build comb after the middle of July, must be related to that people (name beginning with D) who can't see after 4 o'clock. Page 622.

### PHLOX DRUMMONDII A FAVORITE.

No, Sister Wilson, I never got around to investigate the color of poppy pollen. Not surprised to hear that it is black, as many of them have the whole center of the flower a mass of black filaments. My favorite flower is the Phlox Drummondii—largely because it smiles on me, while the rose, which is in higher repute, keeps most of its smiles for some other fellow. My young phloxes winter over in the open ground, and give me early bloom—a favor which the other fellow never seems to get, and does not even expect. The tubes of the phlox are ever so much too long for bees. They are also very slender, and got up, I take it, to be cross-fertilized by the long tongues of butterflies, and especially by the sphinxes. But only a few days after I wrote of the apiarian hopelessness of my flower, I saw for the first time a bee working on Phlox Drummondii. Should be kept in mind that phloxes left to take care of themselves for a

number of years are abominations—only a few dingy colors, and all the brilliant ones missing. Page 617.

### VENTILATION BETWEEN BROOD-CHAMBER AND SUPER.

Interesting to see that the Dadants found that ventilation space between brood-chamber and super, when the hives were also raised 2 inches at the bottom, made too much of the good thing of ventilation except in hot summers. According to Mr. D., a consistently hotter climate might always find it right, and a cooler climate might always find it wrong. Sounds sensible. Page 703.

### NOTES ON WINTERING BEES.

The wintering article of Grant Stanley has several quite catchy sayings. Sure to be scant stores below if sections are left on till frost. 'Spects that depends upon the bees, as to the "cut of their jib;" but I fear it is true, too, many times for one who practices that way to feel comfortable about it. "Equally good for wintering"—the late-gathered stores. How happy would I be if that was the truth, or even somewhere near the truth! Bees breed in—say April—according to the amount of stores in sight. Pretty v'ally that



is correct in a general way; and yet of 2 colonies, each with an equal plenty, one may be much more saving than the other. At least that is the way it seems to me. Page 687.

#### GOLDEN WEDDINGS OF BEE-KEEPERS.

And so Edwin France, who is 82, celebrates his golden wedding. Hope and good cheer, comrade! We'll even refrain from adopting the scare sentiment Longfellow passed down to us (We who are about to die salute thee). We may be about to die; but let's quit bragging about it, and hustle in the other direction a little. And how long been wedded to the bees, comrade? Wouldn't it be nice for us to celebrate golden weddings when we had been 50 years keeping bees.

At getting up a 50th wedding, a 20th wedding, and a first wedding, all in one day, our well-known old comrade, William Stolley, seems to "take the cake." Hope he was able to take a liberal amount of each of the 3 wedding cakes. Page 686.

#### SOMETHING OF A SWARMER.

If J. L. Patterson, of Georgia, has a log hive that sends out 8 swarms each year (2 sets of 4 each), he should have a belt, or a pennant, or something. Or we might choose him President of a Swarm-Nuisance Society. Page 686.

#### CIVILIZATION'S OFFENSES—CHESTNUT BLOOM.

Doolittle's excellent article on page 685, is rather devoted to the correction of errors, and therefore should be a little shy of errors itself. I put in an objection to the clause, "our forests are fast becoming obliterated by the advance of civilization." Say, rather, our forests are fast becoming obliterated by the criminal heedlessness both of individuals and of the State governments. Might as well credit the perfume of the Chicago stock-yards to civilization. Civilization makes great changes; and concurrently with the changes heedlessness and inborn barbarism pollute rivers, and make continual bad smells, and blacken all the face of Nature with soot, and exterminate the song-birds, and introduce foreign weeds and destroying insects, and so on; getting in so long a list of offenses against civilization that we doubt sometimes whether humanity has realized a gain or suffered a loss in the process.

I see also he names the chestnut as one of the kinds of bloom that never yield nectar. Perhaps that was a sort of slip of the pen. Here bees often roar very loudly on the chestnut bloom. And this even happens when basswood takes a notion to bloom at the same time. Also, perfume seems to be Nature's advertisement, saying, "Come, and get some honey." And those trees which really never yield nectar, I have never noticed sending out any perfume worth mentioning. But chestnut in bloom sends out a powerful perfume. Some might vote it not so very agreeable, but I guess they would hardly deny that it is entitled to the name. I can imagine that some might be greatly pleased with it.



Conducted by EMMA M. WILSON, Marengo, Ill.

#### A Colorado Sister's Experiences

DEAR MISS WILSON:—I send by this mail some of my bee-keeping photographs, in response to the request on page 597. I send several, so that you may choose the ones you consider best for engraving.

I am sorry to read that you are having so poor a yield of honey this year, and hope that by November the second crop of clover may have given you and your bees more than you expected. We went through the same experience here last year with alfalfa, but I am glad to say that this year the honey crop is a very fine one.

I was much amused, on opening my last American Bee Journal, to read the letter signed "X. Y. Z.," as I think I am the culprit who mixed syrup in a bread-making machine. When spring came and more feeding was required, I did it again and again. Nothing could mix it better. Thank you for defending me. Should chance ever bring you in our direction, I should be only too happy to have you "eat bread" with us, and I don't fear that "there is death in the pot" for man or bee, when my sisters or I have cleansed it.

Last fall, a more experienced bee-keeper warned me to look well to my

"Colorado. — Light crop; some lost bees heavily in winter." And I wrote to you of my efforts to save mine.

Now, perhaps "X. Y. Z." will let me appeal to the homely old proverb, "The proof of the pudding [also of the syrup] is in the eating." That I did not, through lack of "common-sense," poison the bees with fermented syrup, is, I think, proved by the fact that, as I wrote to you in June (page 109), I wintered without the loss of a single colony, and only 4 were really weak ones.

My colonies, spring-fed with the same fearsome mixture, are now as strong as the heart of a bee-keeper could wish, and are filling supers almost faster than I can handle them.

I will, therefore, only wish that "X. Y. Z." may always winter his bees as well as I did, and have as successful a honey-season each year.

I do, however, agree with him in thinking it unwise to start fermentation in the hives, and I am very careful indeed that my bees never have access to the cider-press. COLORADO.

August 17.

There is a second crop of red clover, but, properly speaking, there is no second crop of white clover. Being grazed down, it keeps coming up con-



APIARY of MISS "COLORADO," NEAR DELTA, COLO.,  
5400 FEET ABOVE SEA-LEVEL.

colonies, as there would be a heavy loss of bees all through Colorado in the winter. That this warning was justified, the last bulletin of the National Bee-Keepers' Association proves:

tinuously, but, although blooming often late in the season, the later blooms seem of little use as far as nectar is concerned. Some years the white clover yield continues until in August



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and sometimes it stops early in July. When it yields nothing in June or July, as was the case the present season, there is no hope for anything afterward. But you may be gratified to know that for all that, there is a good promise that our bees will fill up for winter, and perhaps give us a stock of extra combs of sealed honey for spring use. About Aug. 20 the bees

began to sit up and take notice that there was something for them to do, and for a few days during the terrifically hot weather they seemed to have all they could do on cucumbers, heartsease, etc., and although the nights have turned cool, they still seem to be working.

Please tell us how you prevent your bees having access to the cider-press.

colony, when none were accepted; the others were in queenless colonies. The queen having been removed about an hour before, of those that were accepted, except in one instance, more than half failed to emerge, being dead in the cell upon examination. Some of these were fully developed, others had just only reached the pupa stage. I took them off on the 10th day and handled them very carefully; in most cases more or less comb had been built around the cells.

1. Can you account for the non-acceptance and failure to emerge?

2. I made the cells about  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep. Were they too deep?

3. Did I put in the cells too soon after taking the queens away?

4. In 3 of the colonies a queen was fertilized in the upper story; one was lost at extracting time; but the others are all right now. I am thinking of letting them remain as they are for the winter. I winter bees on the summer stands; one has an entrance in the upper story, and the other has not since I extracted. Do you think it will answer to winter them that way? The one with an entrance has a queen reared in 1905; the other is a year older, and is one of my breeding queens.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ANSWERS.—Please allow me in this case to answer your first 3 questions without taking them in order. If you will examine queen-cells that contain larvae only 2 or 3 days old, and of course you used larvae as young as this, you will find that the cells are not half as deep as  $\frac{3}{4}$  or  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch; so your cells were unnecessarily deep. When a queen is removed from a colony, the colony is sometimes not aware of its queenlessness for a good many hours, and when you gave cells to a colony whose queen had been present an hour before, it was practically not a queenless colony, and cleared out some or all of the cells before discovering its queenlessness. In the case of the cells in an upper story, with a laying queen below, the age and vigor of the queen would make a difference, the cells being more kindly treated if the queen was failing than if she was young and in full vigor. After all, you did not do so very badly if you got as many as 5 accepted out of 9 to 15, first time trying.

I don't know how to account for as many as half the young queens dying in the cells, unless it be that they were chilled. They would hardly be chilled in the full colonies in which they were started; but you say you cut out the cells the 10th day, and I suppose you put them in nuclei then, and if not centrally located with a pretty good force of bees, a cool night might have been accountable for the mischief.

4. They may winter all right; although there is a little danger that the bees may conclude that one queen is enough.

## No Brood or Eggs

What is the reason my bees haven't a single mite of brood, nor any sealed brood? I have overhauled 18 colonies out of 20, and find no brood nor eggs.

MAINE.

ANSWER.—Your letter is dated Sept 10, and as no brood of any kind was to be found then, that means that the queens stopped laying on or before Aug. 30. The easiest answer would be to say that the colonies were queenless. But under ordinary circumstances it is hardly likely that 18 of the 20 colonies had become queenless, and as you say nothing about the queens it may be taken for granted that you supposed queens were present. In the absence of fuller information I can only guess, and I should guess that in August there was such a severe dearth that the bees concluded the season was over, and so gave up rearing brood. Even when the queen has not yet ceased to lay, the workers sometimes cease to give the eggs proper attention, and no brood is reared from them. If there was a good yield of honey through August, then I know what the trouble was.



Send Questions either to the office of the American Bee Journal, or to  
Dr. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.

Dr. Miller does not answer Questions by mail.

## Dead Brood—Uniting Bees

1. I send some dead brood. What is the disease? and what is the best treatment for it?  
2. I have read so many times about putting a nucleus or colony by another hive, or doubling up, as on page 485. Won't the old field-bees go back to the old stand? MISSOURI.

ANSWERS.—1. I wouldn't be certain there's any disease in the case—looks more like a case of chilled or starved brood. But I'm not an expert in bee-diseases, and all who have any fear of serious disease should send sample to Mr. N. E. France, General Manager of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, Platteville, Wis. Those who are not members of the Association should send along a dollar to become members.

2. Yes, when bees are moved, unless some steps be taken to prevent it, the field-bees will upon their first visit to the fields return to the old stand. Sometimes that is desired, and sometimes not. On page 485, "Bloomfield" says: "Move the nuclei thus started to other locations.....and confine the bees for 8 days." The 3 days' confinement helps in two directions: During that time a number of bees will emerge from their cells, and also the old bees will give up their old attachment, and when the entrance is opened will take their bearings afresh and adhere to the new location. Afterward, when he moves a nucleus beside the swarm he calls a "hummer," he says nothing about confining the bees of the nucleus, and of course the field bees of the nucleus will go back to the old location, and probably "beg" their way into the colony nearest that old stand.

## Winter Packing Boxes—Sugar Syrup for Winter Stores

1. I am building packing boxes of 1 inch lumber large enough to hold 2 colonies. I have allowed about a 5-inch space for packing on top of the hives and 3 inches on sides and ends. The hives will be placed close together. The entrance for each hive in the packing box is about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches. If the bees are put away Nov. 1, with 20 pounds of sugar-syrup stores, would you expect them to winter in good shape?

2. If I mix 15 pounds of sugar with 15 pounds of water and feed the mixture to a colony of good, average strength about Sept. 10, how much actual food would there be stored and capped, allowing for brood-rearing at that time, the syrup to be fed in about three days' time? ONTARIO.

ANSWERS.—1. Packed as you describe, and especially with two hives so close together, it ought not to take a heavy amount of winter stores; but if you mean that 20 pounds of sugar syrup is their entire dependence for winter, then you're running too much risk. Some colonies will use no more than 20, while others will use 30, and the safe plan is to give all 30. Very likely, however, you mean that you will give the syrup in addition to some 10 pounds of honey scattered through the frames, in which case you are all right. Indeed, for a colony wintered outdoors there would be no harm in allowing 40 pounds. It's not a bad thing to have some of the winter stores left still in the hive when the harvest begins, as it saves just so much filling up in the brood-chamber before the honey goes aloft. A full pantry in spring favors rapid building up for the harvest. Your entrances are all right if you don't let them get clogged.

2. If you feed sugar and water, half-and-half, as late as Sept. 10 (and your letter didn't reach me till after that date), you'll stand a fair chance of having every colony thus fed die of diarrhoea. For unless the weather is unusually warm the bees will not be able to get any important amount of such syrup reduced to the consistency of honey. The safer thing will be to feed syrup about as strong as honey, say 5 pounds of sugar to 2 pounds of water.

It is probably not out of the way to say that 5 pounds of sugar will make the equivalent of 7 pounds of honey, whatever the amount of water used, provided there is no waste for brood-rearing, wax-building, or any other purpose. The amount used for brood-rearing will vary; some colonies are done feeding brood before Sept. 10, and some are not; but brood-rearing is not very heavy in any case so late; and it may not be out of the way to say that 5 pounds of sugar will result in 6 pounds of sealed stores. So your 15 pounds of sugar, fed rapidly as you say, ought to make something like 18 pounds of sealed stores—if, if the bees ripen it as it should be ripened. But that is hardly to be expected, and the result will be very likely something nearer 30 pounds of thin, unsealed stores.

## Queen-Rearing Experience

I have this season been trying the Doolittle plan for queen rearing, but was not very successful. I grafted 5 lots of cells in June and July, from 9 to 15 each time, but never more than 6 were accepted. The first time was in the upper story of a very strong colony; the second, 10 days later over the same

# American Bee Journal

## Reports and Experiences

### Good Prospects for Fall Crop

Bees are doing well on fall flowers. The asters are just coming into bloom. The prospect is good for a crop of honey in the valley of the Mississippi. THOS. M. CHERRY.  
Quincy, Ill., Sept. 16.

### Very Poor Honey Harvest

What will our harvest be? I count 430 pounds of comb honey (none extracted) up to date, from 155 colonies of bees (100 spring count). I will have to get a whole lot of honey during September and October if the bees are to pay for expenses, not to speak of the labor put in. From what I learn, the honey crop this season is from nothing to very light in this part of the State. It is about time the price of honey should rise.

SEBASTIAN ISELIN.

Stockton, Calif., Sept. 11.

### Satisfactory Honey Crop

My honey crop was very satisfactory this year—2700 pounds from 35 colonies.  
Cropper, Ky., Sept. 11. O. B. MONTFORT.

### Fair Season—Reliable as the Tides

The season has been a fair one, some colonies producing as high as 128 pounds of comb honey. Bees have plenty of honey for their winter's repose, and no frost yet.

The "Old Reliable" is as reliable as the tides. I seldom look for it in vain on Thursday evening or Friday morning. It is also like well-kept honey—improves with age.

Nisbet, Pa., Sept. 14. GRANT STANLEY.

### Non-Swarming Bees and Methods

I am particularly interested, like other beekeepers, in non-swarming methods, hives, and races of bees. The letters of Mr. McGuire, of North Carolina, and Mr. Whitcomb, of Oregon, describing a non-swarming race of bees, attracted my special attention. With such a strain of bees in my possession I can easily produce 100 pounds of comb honey per colony in certain localities. Of course, I don't care for the Davenport secret.

We are told by the Bee-Keepers' Review to import Italian queens from the South early in the spring, and that the colony which has the introduced queen will not swarm that season. Non-swarming, Southern-bred German queens can be gotten much cheaper, and to my mind they are the best honey-producers.

The Root strain of Italians and the Moore strain are spoken of highly up here, but queens from one Northern queen-breeder, and one from the Sunny South, produced bees exceedingly quick-tempered. My private opinion is that they had some of the blood of the Syrians or Cyprians in them.

My thanks are due to Mr. Erickson for his timely letter describing his methods of getting bees into the supers.

Will some one tell me why bees swarm in the raspberry regions of Northern Michigan? Is it due to the fact that they are hybrids, or is it the locality? Some say pure Italians and blacks will not swarm so much. I shall be glad to try the Aspinwall non-swarming hive on the strain of bees we have here, when it is ready for sale.

GEO. J. MOLONEY.

Wolverine, Mich., Aug. 8.

"The continuous advertiser gets the bulk of the business, because others are not advertising, and he is."

## CONVENTION NOTICES.

**The Southern Bee-Keepers' Association** will meet in Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 11 and 12, 1906, during the State Fair, on the Fair Grounds. All interested are invited to attend.

JUDSON HEARD, Sec. and Treas.  
J. J. WILDER, Pres.

**Illinois and Wisconsin.**—The annual meeting of the Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at the Court House, in Rockford, Ill., on Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1906. The meeting begins at 9 a.m. and lasts all day. All interested are invited to attend. B. KENNEDY, Sec.  
Cherry Valley, Ill.

**National in Texas.**—The National Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its annual convention Nov. 8, 9, and 10, 1906, in San Antonio, Texas. These dates occur at a time when the Texas Fair is in progress, and low rates will be in force, locally, for several hundreds of miles out of San Antonio, and, at the same time, there will be home-seekers' rates available from other parts of the country.

Flint, Mich. W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Sec.

**Missouri.**—The annual meeting of the Missouri State Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at the Circuit Court Room at Marshall, Mo., Oct. 2 and 3, 1906. All bee-keepers are invited to attend and to join the Association. Excellent hotel accommodations can be obtained at reasonable rates, or board and lodging can be secured at 50 or 75 cents per day at private boarding houses, for those who will write to Mr. Tribble, asking him to arrange for them. There are over 41,000 bee-keepers in Missouri. Let there be 1000 of them at Marshall, Oct. 2 and 3.

ROBERT A. HOLEKAMP, Sec.

4263 Virginia St., St. Louis, Mo.

**Connecticut.**—The Connecticut Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its 15th Fall Convention in the State Capitol at Hartford, Friday, Oct. 12, 1906, beginning at 10:30 a.m. An interesting list of topics for discussion has been arranged. All persons interested are cordially invited to attend, as matters of great importance are to be brought before the meeting. Bee-keepers are invited to bring something for the Exhibition Table—anything they may think will be of interest. The Association is not only seeking to promote scientific and practical bee-culture, but is aiming to advance the interests of both producers and consumers of honey by spreading truths of general interest, and correcting false im-

pressions concerning apiculture. Fruit-growers, farmers, horticulturists, and in fact all of us, are debtors to the honey-bee to an extent that would be amazing if there were statistics to show, or if it were possible to measure the value of the service of these little creatures in fertilizing the bloom of the plants and flowers, their work being always beneficial and never injurious. And besides the pollination of blossoms, which is so important to mankind, the golden nectar of the bees is stored in cells of wax so delicately constructed and sealed that man is powerless to counterfeit the exquisite workmanship, and we are furnished with a medicinal, health-restoring, health-preserving, predigested food, which is always pure. It being a mechanical impossibility to cap, or seal, honey in the comb so as to deceive the public, there is no artificial comb honey on the market. Members and friends of the Association are kindly urged to send at once to Secretary J. Arthur Smith, box 38, Hartford, lists of bee-keepers in their vicinity. It is very much desired that all bee-keepers in the State give the Association their personal support and influence, that its membership may be materially increased, and thereby its usefulness. The membership fee is but 50 cents, which entitles one to a special discount on bee-supplies.

J. ARTHUR SMITH, Sec.

### To Buffalo, N. Y.,

and return, via Nickel Plate Road, at \$13.00 for the round-trip, from Chicago, on October 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th. Return limit, October 19th, or by extension of ticket, October 29th. First-class equipment. Individual Club Meals from 35 cents to \$1.00, served in Nickel Plate dining-cars; also a la carte. Mid-day Luncheon. 50 cents. City Ticket Office, 107 Adams St., Chicago. 'Phones Central 2057 and 6172.

29—39A2t

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The MONTHLY Queen-Clipping Device is a fine thing for use in catching and clipping Queens' wings. It is used by many beekeepers. Full printed directions sent with each one. We mail it for 25 cents; or will send it FREE as a premium for sending us One New subscriber to the Bee Journal for a year at \$1.00; or for \$1.10 we will mail the Bee Journal one year and the Clipping Device. Address,

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## Tennessee-Bred Queens

### All from Extra-Select Mothers

3-band from Imported Dark Leather, Moore's Long-Tongue, or my own. Golden from Laws, Doolittle's or my own. Caucasians and Carniolans from direct Imported.

AFTER APRIL 15TH.

	Italians Before July 1st			After July 1st			CARNIOLANS			CAUCASIANS		
	1	6	12	1	6	12	1	6	12	1	6	12
Untested .....	\$.75	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$.60	\$3.25	\$6.00	\$.85	\$4.50	\$8.00	\$.95	\$5.00	8.50
Select Untested	1.00	5.00	9.00	.75	4.25	8.00	1.10	5.50	9.50	1.20	6.00	10.00
Tested .....	1.50	8.00	15.00	1.25	6.50	12.00	1.60	8.50	15.50	1.70	9.00	16.00
Select Tested ..	2.00	10.00	18.00	1.50	8.00	15.00	2.10	10.50	18.50	2.20	11.00	19.00

Straight 5-band Golden Breeders.....\$10.00

Select Golden Breeders.....3.00

" 3-band ".....3.00

" Carniolan ".....3.10

" Caucasian ".....3.25

1-frame Nucleus (no queen).....\$1.50

2-frame ".....2.00

3-frame ".....2.50

4-frame ".....3.00

1 full colony without queen in 8-frame dovetailed hive.....6.00

Bees by the pound in light shipping-boxes, \$1.00 per pound.

Select the Queen wanted, and add the price to the above prices.

Discounts on large orders. Contracts with dealers a specialty. No bee-disease has ever been in this section.

13Dtf

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# American Bee Journal

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Queens from our fine strain of 3-band Italians will not disappoint you; bees are gentle and the best of honey-gatherers. Queens are large and prolific, and every one guaranteed. Untested, 50c, 86 per doz. Tested, \$1 each.

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Select Untested Queens, \$1. Tested Queens, guaranteed to produce 5-banded bees, \$2.50 each.

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from Chicago, on October 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, via Nickel Plate Road. Return limit from Buffalo, October 19th, or October 29th, by extension of ticket. Three through daily trains. Vestibuled Pullman sleepers and Club Meals from 35 cents to \$1.00 in Nickel Plate dining-cars; also a la carte. No excess fare charged on any train on Nickel Plate Road. Write John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 107 Adams St., Chicago, for further particulars and reservation of berths. Telephones Central 2057 and 6172. 28-39A2t

## White Sweet Clover Seed

Clean, unhulled; one pound by mail, 25c; six pounds by express, \$1; \$12 per hundred pounds.

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## Queen-Button for Bee-Folks



This is a very pretty thing for a bee-keeper or honey-seller to wear on his coat-lapel. It often serves to introduce the subject of honey, and frequently leads to a sale.

The picture shown here-with is a reproduction of a motto queen-button that we are furnishing to bee-keepers. It has a pin on the underside to fasten it. Price, by mail, 6 cents; two for 10c; or six for 25c. The American Bee Journal one year and 4 buttons for \$1.10. Address all orders to

**GEORGE W. YORK & CO.**

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I pay highest market price for beeswax, delivered here, at any time, cash or trade. Make small shipments by express; large shipments by freight, always being sure to attach your name to the package. My large illustrated catalog is free. I shall be glad to send it to you.

**EARLY ORDER DISCOUNT** During September I will offer a discount of 7 percent on Supplies for next season's use. In October the discount will be 6 percent. Cash must accompany order.

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**Cloth-bound Dollar Books for 60 cents each**



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DOOLITTLE

Remember, that each is a separate offer, and must be taken before Nov. 1, 1906. If you want the advantage of these special prices.

If more of the same kind of Queens are wanted, order at these prices during September and October: 3 for \$2.00; 6 for \$3.75; 12 for \$7.00. Now is the time to re-queen. Or, we will send 1 Queen Free as a Premium to any subscriber (whose own subscription is paid up at least to the end of 1906), for sending us \$1.00 and the name and address of a N.Y.W. subscriber for 1 year.

A free sample of the Weekly American Bee Journal on request, or a "trial trip" of 3 months (13 copies), sent for only 20 cents. Regular price is \$1 a year. Address,

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1 lb., 25c; 4 lbs., 85c., postpaid. Write for prices on 100-lb. lots, or more.

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are not excelled for durability, fine workmanship, and practical utility. Have you seen our latest improved Champion Smoker? If not, you miss it until you get one.

Satisfaction guaranteed, or money back. Address,

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Golden Italian or Red Clover Queens by return mail. Untested, 75c; Select Untested Queens, \$1; Tested, \$1.25; Select Tested, \$2.25. Full Colonies in up-to-date hives, and Nuclei, for sale.

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Safe arrival guaranteed.

For prices on larger quantities, and description of each grade of queens, send for free catalog.  
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A special discount is offered on all Queens and Bees ordered to be delivered before the close of the season of 1906. Pure stock, pure mating, and excellence in grade guaranteed. Address,

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None better at any price. Untested at 50c; Warranted at 75c; Tested at \$1.00. Discount on quantity.

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Select Untested, 75c; 6 for \$4; 12 for \$7.50. Tested, \$1.25; 6 for \$6; 12 for \$11. Best Breeders, \$2.50. Safe arrival guaranteed.

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One Untested Queen, 50c; 6 for \$2.75. One Tested Queen, 75c; 6 for \$4.00. Safe arrival guaranteed.

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Our specially prepared Gloves soften the hands and prevent and cure chapped hands. The fabric contains a preparation which prevents the gloves from becoming hard and stiff. We furnish them without armlets or sleeves for using in sweeping, gardening or general housework, driving or outdoor work. They are just the thing for driving in the rain, as they are absolutely waterproof. If worn at night they keep the hands soft and white.

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Bee Gloves, long arms, fleece-lined, in two sizes—large for men, small for ladies. . . . .35  
Men's Gauntlets, fleece-lined. . . . .35  
Ladies' . . . . .35  
Ladies', unlined, for wearing at night or during doing light housework. . . . .40

Early Order Discounts on Bee-Supplies (excepting above and a few other articles) as follows:

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THE W. T. FALCONER MFG. CO.  
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

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## Honey and Beeswax

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—The receipts of comb honey are quite large and there is also a good demand for it, so that prices are well maintained at 15¢ for No. 1 to fancy; anything short of these grades is not selling freely and ranges from 1c to 3c per pound less; buckwheat, 12¢; dark grades, 8¢ to 10¢. Extracted, white, 6¢ to 7¢; amber, 6¢ to 7¢; dark, 5¢ to 6¢. Beeswax, 30c. R. A. BURNETT & CO.

TOLEDO, Aug. 20.—The market on honey has not changed much since our last quotation. Bee-keepers seem to be holding their goods expecting large prices. Fancy white comb brings in a retail way 16¢ to 17¢; No. 1, 15¢ to 16¢, with no demand for dark. Extracted white clover, in barrels and cans, brings 6¢ to 7¢; but very little has been offered as yet. Beeswax, 26¢ to 28c. GRIGGS BROS.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 28.—Fancy white comb brings 16¢ to 17¢; readily; No. 1, white, 2c less per pound; the demand is not supplied, but higher prices would decrease the demand. Best grades of extracted honey bring 8¢ to 9c. Good average beeswax sells here at \$33 per 100 pounds. WALTER S. POWDER.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—Comb honey has been arriving quite freely and the demand is quite brisk at this time. Prices seem to have an upward tendency. The outlook is for still higher prices. We would advise parties who have comb honey to ship, to send it in at once and sell it while the demand is on, for September, October and November are big honey months. We quote: Fancy white comb honey, 16¢ to 18c; No. 1, 14¢ to 15c; amber, 12¢ to 14c. Fancy white extracted, 8¢ to 9c; light amber, 7¢ to 8c. We are producers of honey and do not handle on commission. WM. A. SELSER.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—There is a good demand for new crop comb honey, but arrivals are very small as yet, and will continue so for a week or two to come. We quote fancy white at 15c; No. 1 white at 14c; No. 2 white at 12c; it is too early as yet for dark or buckwheat. Extracted is in good demand at 6¢ to 7c for white, 6c for light amber, and 5¢ to 5½c for dark. Southern, common average grade, 50¢ to 55c per gallon; better grades at 60¢ to 65c. Beeswax firm at 30c. HILDRETH & SMOLEEN.

# Headquarters for Bee-Supplies

## WANTED—HONEY

White Clover Extracted and Comb. Mail sample and state lowest price expected, delivered in Cincinnati. We pay cash on delivery.

Let me  
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QUEENS  
LANS, RED CLOVERS and CAUCASIANS.

bred in separate apiaries,  
the GOLDEN YELLOWS, CARNIO-

For prices, refer to my catalog, page 29.

C. H. W. WEBER CINCINNATI OHIO

Office and Salesrooms, 2146-48 Central Ave. Warehouses, Freeman and Central Aves.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—We are having new comb honey to arrive and it finds ready sale; fancy white at 14¢; and No. 1 at 13¢. Extracted, white clover, in barrels, at 7¢; in cans, 8¢; amber, 5¢ to 5½c. Beeswax, 30c. C. H. W. WEBER.

DENVER, July 30.—Some small lots of new comb honey coming in now; crop promises to be light. At the present we are selling No. 1 white at \$3.25 per case of 24 sections; No. 2 at \$3. We are paying 24¢ per pound for clean yellow wax delivered here.

THE COLO. HONEY-PRODUCERS' ASSN.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 10.—Receipts of both comb and Extracted honey are light at present and the demand is good. We quote: No. 1 white comb, 24-section cases, \$3; No. 2, \$2.75. New extracted, 6¢ to 6½c. Beeswax, 25c. C. C. CLEMONS & CO.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18.—The demand for comb honey is good; fancy and No. 1 selling freely at 15¢ to 16c; lower grades not wanted at any price. The market on extracted honey is quiet, as quantities remain unsold from last season. We quote amber at 5¢ to 7c, according to quality. Fancy extracted white clover at 7¢ to 8c. We are paying 29¢ for choice yellow beeswax free from dirt. THE FRED W. MUTH CO.

## WANTED

To buy for cash, Fancy Comb and Extracted Honey. R. A. HOLEKAMP, 31A13t 4263 Virginia Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

## HONEY AND BEESWAX

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To hear from parties with their lowest cash price, delivered here, for fancy comb honey in no-drip shipping cases; also extracted honey. We are cash buyers, and remit on receipt of goods.

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## WANTED TO BUY AT TOP PRICES

WHITE CLOVER HONEY, both Comb and Extracted.

If you have any WRITE AT ONCE, saying how much you have, how it is put up, and your lowest price, and all about it, in first letter.

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# HONEY! HONEY! HONEY!

Have you any to sell? If so, see us before selling. We pay highest Market Price for both Comb and Extracted Honey—also Beeswax.

GRIGGS BROTHERS, 521 Monroe Street, Toledo, Ohio

25A6t



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